FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 NOVEMBER 1985

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will send Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon a dismissal letter unless he receives a public, unambiguous, and clear apology from Sharon by 14 November for all the charges the latter has leveled against Peres and the Cabinet, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the apology required by Peres is for six statements by Sharon that Peres views as lies. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has warned that the Likud will demand Peres' resignation and new elections if Sharon is dismissed, the radio said. Labor Party leaders will confer with leaders of the religious and small parties 14 November to examine possibilities for a narrow-based coalition without the Likud. Sharon's apology for insulting Peres and his statement to the Cabinet expressing confidence in the prime minister were unacceptable to Peres, the radio also noted. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television after the Cabinet session, Sharon expressed "sorrow over grave things which hurt the prime minister personally" but he reaffirmed his "well-known and very clear" opinions on "the essential issues."

Jordan-Syria

A joint communique issued at the end of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's 12-13 November visit to Syria announced that both sides agree on the need to strengthen joint Arab action to achieve peace and confront Israel's "aggression," adding that political moves require continuing efforts to build Arab military strength. The communique, which was carried by both PETRA-JNA and SANA, also reaffirmed that Syria and Jordan reject partial and separate solutions as well as direct negotiations with Israel, stressing that peace can only be achieved through an international conference under UN auspices. As for bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to lift restrictions on trade, revive a joint higher committee, and support joint ventures.

In further Palestinian comment, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* that the PLO views the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement as a "positive step" toward Arab solidarity covering the entire Arab world, including Egypt whose return to Arab ranks must be "seriously discussed," KUNA reported. Nevertheless, Radio Monte Carlo viewed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's current "unexpected" visit to Amman as an indication of the PLO's concern over the effects of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement.

Syrian-Egyptian Contact

Citing Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM reported that a Syrian envoy has delivered* a message to the Egyptian foreign minister in Cairo in response to Egyptian proposals on steps necessary to promote an international peace conference. The visit, of the "utmost secrecy," is the first by a Syrian official since Syria severed relations with Egypt in the wake of the Camp David accords, the paper added.

PLO Military Operations

Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited a Cairo press interview with 'Arafat in which the PLO leader denied that the Cairo Declaration excludes Palestinian military operations in territories occupied in 1948, adding that the declaration clearly encompasses all occupied Palestinian land. Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan announced the PLO's intention to escalate armed struggle inside "Palestinian territories," Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported.

Pakistani-Afghan Relations

Responding to the Afghan delegate's remarks in the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's representative "firmly denied" Pakistani agreement to direct talks with the Kabul regime on the withdrawal of foreign troops, Karachi radio reported. The Pakistani delegate asserted that the direct talks issue was raised "to obscure the central issue" of removing foreign troops.

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Military Seizes Rebels' Missiles in Paghman, Botkhak
LD131903 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Quoting a spokesman of the country's security forces, BAKHTAR reports that as a result of the successful operations carried out in Botkhak Region, six surface-to-surface missiles, some explosives that the counterrevolutionaries had been planning to use to blow up a power line, and antigovernment propaganda leaflets and documents were seized by the vigilant national security forces.

In addition, as a result of the successful operations carried out in Paghman District by the vigilant national security forces, 15 surface-to-surface missiles were seized in Owrya Khel and the (Koz Arghandi) region of Paghman district.

DER SPIEGEL Interviews Afghan Rebel Leader
DW120921 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Nov 85 pp 162-165

[Interview with Afghan resistance chief Gulbuddin Hikmatyar; name of interviewer, date, and place not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Mr Hikmatyar, almost precisely 6 years ago the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. Do you believe they will ever withdraw?

Hikmatyar: We are convinced that a lasting occupation of Afghanistan is impossible. Russian losses have reached a degree they cannot bear forever.

SPIEGEL: Can the Russians afford their great losses less than the Afghans?

Hikmatyar: Naturally, we also have great losses, particularly among civilians. Yet, we believe that international condemnation of the Soviet Union, international support for the Afghan people, and the long-term great losses of the Russians will force the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet invasion has been condemned for 6 years, but that has not prompted Moscow to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Hikmatyar: Even friends of the Russian people detest the action of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, because they cannot be certain that they will not experience the same fate some day.

SPIEGEL: By invading, the Russians had already lost face; there is hardly anything more they can lose.

Hikmatyar: The number of UN members condemning the Russian invasion is growing. Some 5 years ago it was 104. This year there are 119. Distrust is growing among the Russian people against the Afghanistan adventure, as we know from Russians who have deserted to our side.

SPIEGEL: Despite all the respect for the mujahidin's courage in resisting a world power, is it not an illusion to believe that the Soviet Union will withdraw?

Hikmatyar: It is not an illusion. Some 6 years ago nobody imagined that a small and poor people such as Afghanistan could successfully resist the largest army in the world, armed to the teeth. Some 90 percent of Afghan territory is controlled by the mujahidin. The remaining 10 percent, including the cities, is not safe for the Russians. We will continue to fight as long as one single Russian soldier remains in Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: That could last a very long time.

Hikmatyar: It is a historical fact that we Afghans have never have given in. That was the experience of the British. When they invaded our country almost 1 and 1/2 centuries ago, of their 30,000 men, only one escaped half dead to tell his masters what happens to invaders of Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: At that time, the fight was man against man, gun against gun. Today you fight with guns against helicopters, tanks, and jet bombers. According to Western estimates, the Russians may have lost 10,000 men in Afghanistan, but hundreds of thousands of Afghans have been killed. Do you want to continue the fight to the last Afghan?

Hikmatyar: Your figures are incorrect. We know it better than the foreign countries. The Russians have thus far lost 7,500 tanks and other vehicles and 480 helicopters. They have lost 50,000 soldiers...

SPIEGEL: ...50,000 dead soldiers?

Hikmatyar: Yes 50,000 killed so far. We Afghans have 1.1 million dead, with only 4-5 percent fighters among them. The rest are civilians — women, old people, children — or soldiers who were drafted by the government. We are firmly convinced that we will win. The British conquered the whole world. The sun never set on the British Empire. We Afghans caused them the greatest defeat in their history, thus laying the cornerstone for the decline of the empire. Exactly the same will happen to the Russians.

SPIEGEL: As much as we wish the Afghan people the privilege of deciding their own fate, your figures indicate that the Soviets can stand this war much longer than the Afghans. If really more than 1 million of 17 million Afghans have already been killed in the war, one must consider that the Soviet Union has 276 million people.

Hiktmatyar: We leave you to your skepticism. Your standards are not ours, not those of our holy war. History will show who was right. We know we will win. We even proceed on the assumption that we have reached the end of a sad and dark night and that we will soon experience the bright morning of freedom.

SPIEGEL: How many Afghans will experience that?

Hikmatyar: In every battle, the numerical losses of the Russians were higher than those of the mujahidin. We now have 300,000

mujahidin under arms. We have 4.5 million refugees in neighboring foreign countries. If only a tenth of them have weapons, you can figure out for yourself how many fighters we would have.

SPIEGEL: Mr Hikmatyar, the history that you believe decides who wins wars can be very unjust. The Hungarians, Poles, and Czechoslovaks certainly do not like living under Soviet communist rule any more than the Afghans. Nevertheless, little hope exists that they will free themselves of it.

Hikmatyar: Afghanistan is not Hungary, Poland, or Czechoslovakia. Afghanistan is Afghanistan. Afghanistan's history has shown that no foreign power has ever succeeded in ruling Afghanistan. When the Russians marched in 6 years ago, they assumed that Afghanistan was like Czechoslovakia and that they would be able to finish off Afghanistan within 24 hours, or a week at the most. They have been trying for 6 years now and they have still not managed it. Initially they deployed 85,000 men. Now they have 230,000 men there, and they have still not gotten anywhere.

SPIEGEL: The 90 percent of the country which, according to you, is not controlled by the Russians is largely uninhabited. Some 4.5 million Afghans have, according to you, fled abroad. Millions of others have moved into the towns to escape Soviet terror bombing. And there, in "Kabulistan," as the capital and its environs — the realm of the Babrak Karmal administration — are known, the Russians have the situation under control.

Hikmatyar: I know. You published an analysis to that effect in *SPIEGEL*. But if you speak of an Afghan Karmal administration, I say to you that there is no such thing as a Karmal administration. There are only Russians there. The Russians alone determine everything and give all the orders. And if you talk about a stabilization of the administration there, but write at the same time that the number of Soviet troops deployed there has increased, you contradict yourself. If the regime were stabilized, one would not need more soldiers.

SPIEGEL: There is a Karmal administration in Kabul, which is, without doubt, directed by the Russians. Babrak Karmal exists too. One can touch him. He is there.

Hikmatyr: There is a person called Babrak Karmal, a body that one can touch, but not a politician by the name Karmal. Politically, he is less significant than the most junior Russian soldier. He is nothing other than a minor, dispensable underling of the Russians and a recipient of their commands. And what you call "Kabulistan," we call a small village at most. Karmal governs a small village, no more. His administration is a village administration at best.

SPIEGEL: Not perhaps really a Soviet Republic of Kabulistan, if only a small one?

Hikmatyar: The Afghan people live in the country, not in the towns.

SPIEGEL: Don't you mean lived?

Hikmatyar: No, still live. Those who have to flee from their villages go abroad or into the mountains. But they do not go into the towns.

SPIEGEL: Kabul had at most 700,000 inhabitants before the war began. It now has a population of more than 2 million, many of whom are refugees from the countryside.

Hikmatyar: Kabul cannot absorb more than 1 million people. Moreover, a place to which people flee must be safe. However, Kabul is not safe. The mujahidin have encircled Kabul. They control areas only 8 km from the presidential palace. We have attacked the presidential palace and the Soviet Embassy and barracks with rockets. We can launch attacks wherever we want. Nowhere in the country is there a safe place.

SPIEGEL: However, there is no safe place for the mujahidin either — except on the other side of the border.

Hikmatyar: Three important facts speak for us. First, the people are on our side. Second, the strategic situation and the terrain favor us. Third, our morale is vastly superior to that of our enemies. The Soviet soldiers have no morale at all. They know that they are waging an unjust war.

SPIEGEL: Nevertheless, there are no signs indicating that the Russians want to give up. Karmal is trying increasingly to use Islam for his regime. How do you feel seeing the communist Karmal praying in a mosque?

Hikmatyar: It is not only Karmal. The Russians themselves play that game. They bring Afghan mullahs to the Soviet Union to pray in mosques to demonstrate how well the system works with Islam. However, it only proves to us how totally they have failed in their ideology. For us, it is a sign of defeat. We are convinced that such a defeat in the ideological field is a forerunner of a political and military defeat.

SPIEGEL: Ideological difficulties also exist among the mujahidin themselves, between strictly Islamic and lay groups. Why is it not possible to form a joint front against the occupiers?

Hikmatyar: At the beginning of the conflict, differences of opinion existed about the kind of warfare and resistance organization. However, all mujahidin agreed on one goal — the reestablishment of independent, free, Islamic Afghanistan. Therefore, the many organizations formed one union. We hope that all differences of opinion will soon be eliminated.

SPIEGEL: However, they do not fight together.

Hikmatyar: Mostly they fight together. Since the establishment of the union, joint political work has also brought the fighting groups more closely together.

SPIEGEL: So there will be no more fighting with each other?

Hikmatyar: That was always slander. We are in a war. Naturally, there are always conflicts in a war, conflicts nobody wants.

The Russians and their puppets have tried repeatedly to infiltrate the mujahidin with agents and create quarrels. Some groups were not careful enough in selecting their members. So the enemy succeeded in infiltrating individual organizations and set them against each other.

SPIEGEL: If you threw the Russians out of the country tomorrow, what would your Afghanistan be like; would it be an Islamic republic like that of Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran?

Hikmatyar: Islam itself has been a guide for us. We do not need another standard or model.

SPIEGEL: Would the Islamic right, the Shari'ah, be the supreme law in new Afghanistan?

Hikmaytar: I want to affirm that fully. Islam will be the only law in Afghanistan. Islam provides an answer to every problem. We have taken Islam over from our fathers, but not only as a heritage. We have intentionally compared it with other religions and ideologies, especially with communism. We have studied the works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong, and we have seen that communism has no answer to the needs of the people. Therefore, we selected Islam.

SPIEGEL: Will Afghan children, the coming generation, not be lost to Islam? They are being educated as atheists in government schools. Tens of thousands are even being sent to the Soviet Union for education.

Hikmatyar: In the beginning, the Russians tried to send young people to the Soviet Union for military education. However, it did not work. They did not become reliable soldiers for the Russians. Now they bring small children of 6 or 7 to Russia. But those children remember the murder of their parents, the destruction of their houses, and they will grow up remembering such pictures. Among us are hundreds of thousands of children who have themselves experienced what the Russians do to them, bombing their houses and killing their parents. When I ask them what they will do when they grow up, they all say that they will become mujahidin and fight against the Russians.

Report of Aid to Indian Insurgents Denied

BK121611 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Bangladesh has described as without any factual basis the reported statement of the Tripura chief minister in the provincial assembly alleging that Bangladesh is encouraging Tripura National Volunteer extermists and creating tension in Mahari Char. Commenting on the statement, a Foreign Office spokesman denied in Dhaka today that Bangladesh is in any way involved with the activities of any Indian insurgent or dissident group. He said there are no Tripura National Volunteers or other groups in Bangladesh and, as such, the report from Tripura is without any basis. The spokesman says Bangladesh wants an easing of tension everywhere and is certainly not creating any tension at Mahari Char or elsewhere. He also emphasized that Bangladesh attaches special importance to further strengthening of relations with neighboring countries.

UK Delegation To Discuss Issue of Immigrants

BK091345 Dhaka BSS in English 0630 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 9 (BSS) — A 4-member delegation of British parliamentary sub-committee on race relations and immigration arrives here today on a four-day visit for talks with officials on immigrations' problem.

Security of Bangladesh immigrants in Britain and simplification of the procedures so that dependents waiting for long could be more easily join the immigrants in Britain. [sentence as received]

A number of Bangladeshi immigrants in Birmingham and some other places in Britain became victim of recent riots causing feeling of insecurity among them. Bangladesh Government is understood to have taken up the matter with British Government.

Boy Killed in Dhaka Bomb Explosion 11 November

BK121621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, one boy was killed and two persons injured when a bomb exploded at a commercial center in downtown Dhaka last evening. According to reports, some youths exploded the bomb before the start of a public meeting organized by the progovernment Janadal Party at (Badamkhali) trading center. The hospital sources said that injured were released from hospital after treatment.

Suharto To Stop Over, Hold Talks With Gandhi
BK131612 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Indonesian president, Mr Suharto, will be in New Delhi for a brief visit on Saturday [16 November]. He will be on his way back home after attending the meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

Briefing newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that President Suharto will have talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, at the airport itself during his 2-hour stopover. The two leaders will discuss bilateral and international issues.

Bhagat Terms PRC Border Talks 'Very Cordial'
BK131608 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, has said that the just concluded talks between India and China had helped both the countries understand each other's positions better on the border dispute. He described the talks as very cordial. Mr Bhagat was speaking at a "Meet the Press" program in Patna today.

He said India was ready to explore all avenues for improving relations with Pakistan despite the threat posed by Islamabad's nuclear program.

On the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka, Mr Bhagat said that New Delhi is trying to impress upon all concerned that there can be no military solution to the problem. India wants the climate for durable peace and the cease-fire to be maintained in the island so that the parties concerned can have fruitful dialogue.

Punjab Governor, Delhi Lieutenant Governor Resign
BK140849 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The governor of Punjab, Mr Arjun Singh, has resigned. The governor of Himachal Pradesh, Mr Hokishe Sema, has been appointed by the president to discharge the function of the Punjab governor in addition to his present duties. The appointment of Mr Sema will take effect from the day he assumes charge.

Former Air Vice Marshal Harikrishan Lal Kapoor has been appointed the new lieutenant governor of Delhi. Mr M.M.K. Wali has resigned. This was stated in a Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's House] communique issued today.

More on Singh's Resignation
HK141038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 14 (AFP) — The governor of Punjab, Arjun Singh, regarded as one of the architects of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's peace accord with Sikh moderates, resigned today, the federal government announced without giving reasons. The Home Ministry also announced the resignation of M.K. Wali, governor of Delhi. President Zail Singh appointed retired Air Vice Marshall Harikrishan Lal Kapoor as his successor.

Mr Singh, himself a Hindu, is widely regarded as the chief architect of the Punjab accord reached in July between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government and moderate Sikhs, who have been pressing for greater political autonomy.

Some Indian media commentators have suggested that this achievement, which paved the way to the successful holding of state elections in September despite militant Sikhs' opposition, might have earned him a berth in Mr Gandhi's cabinet. The poll was won by the Sikh party Akali Dal.

The surprise government announcement said that Hokishe Sema, governor of neighbouring Himachal Pradesh, would carry out Mr Singh's duties until a successor was decided. Mr Singh took command of the administration in the troubled northwestern state on the border with Pakistan early this year after serving as chief minister in his central home state of Madhya Pradesh. At that time Punjab was still under direct rule from New Delhi after a spurt of violence climaxing in the June 1984 Army storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, in which 650 people died.

Mr Singh told journalists that he was meeting Mr Gandhi in Delhi tomorrow and that his future plans would be determined by the prime minister, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reported from Chandigarh, Punjab's administrative headquarters.

Asked whether he would join Mr Gandhi's cabinet or return to his post as Madhya Pradesh chief minister, he said: "It is for the prime minister to decide."

Manipur Insurgents Chief Killed in Clash, 8 Injured
BK131305 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, the chairman of the outlawed People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, Mr Rajkumar Bhupendra Singh, was shot dead in an encounter between security forces and insurgents in Manipur today. Eight people were also injured. The encounter took place when about 20 extremists reportedly attacked a security forces camp at a village near Imphal.

Daily on Gandhi, Zia Remarks on Nuclear Issue
BK101325 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
26 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Nuclear Non-Policy"]

[Text] Having called on the superpowers to live up to the hopes of mankind and negotiate a nuclear truce leading to nuclear disarmament and peace in the world when they meet at the summit next month, more was expected of Mr Rajiv Gandhi in his statements and discussions in New York on Indo-Pakistan

nuclear relations. Has he, however, firmly shut the door on any kind of dialogue on this question, rejecting President Zia's repeated assurances in bilateral talks and before the UN General Assembly of Pakistan's "irrevocable commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices" which it has "neither the capability nor the desire to develop"?

President Zia told the General Assembly that he had offered India five "equitable non-discriminatory" proposals by which he still stands. These are simultaneous acceptance by both Pakistan and India of the NPT [Nonproliferation Treaty] or fullscope IAEA safeguards, mutual inspection of each other's nuclear facilities, a joint declaration renouncing the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons, or establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia. He also favoured a South Asian pact on peaceful nuclear development and hoped the forthcoming SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit in Dacca would pave the way towards strengthening peace and security in the region.

Meanwhile, Pakistan is prepared to enter into any other form of mutual agreement with India to keep the sub-continent free of nuclear weapons. This is a very categorical statement which cannot be brushed aside. It is not enough for Mr Gandhi to state that he disbelieves Pakistan and offer no alternative other than asking the United States to apply further pressure on Islamabad. Mr Reagan has said that he is strongly opposed to nuclear proliferation anywhere and that U.S. estimates do not suggest that Pakistan already has the bomb. Both China and Pakistan have also repudiated the curious statement recently made by General Vaidya, Chief of Army Staff, that a covert Pakistan nuclear explosion is imminent at a Chinese test site.

The nuclear question came up in Mr Gandhi's discussions with President Zia in New York, alongside other issues. It was agreed that the two foreign secretaries should soon meet to discuss problems of terrorism, smuggling, illegal border crossings and trade, presumably partly in response to the Indian compliant of Pakistani complicity in harbouring and training Punjabi extremists and terrorists, an allegation that Pakistan strenuously denies (and a charge it made in reverse when Sind was troubled three years ago). An Indian spokesman disclaimed any agreement between Mr Gandhi and President Zia on initiating technical discussions between the two countries on nuclear non-proliferation issues. It seems the matter did come up but is still at an embryonic stage. Clearly this is a matter that needs serious and energetic follow-up and could be the starting point for a positive dialogue aimed at keeping South Asia nuclear free. The Indian dilemma is that the Chinese have nuclear arms. But this has been the case for two decades. The new factor in India's nuclear calculations is quite clearly Pakistan's intentions. But official thinking on this seems both negative and confused and contradictory to its stance on global disarmament. Some critics believe that the muddle may be explained by a desire to raise a smoke screen behind which India can seek to legitimise launching on a nuclear weapons programme of its own. This hopefully is not the case and will not be permitted to happen as that would be a most foolhardy course to follow. Mr Gandhi's position on the question needs rethinking and clarification. Ambiguity on so vital a matter, which cannot be isolated from its larger implications for the country's external relations and security, does the country no good and can only distort policy.

The assumption that Pakistan can renege on a solemn commitment to the United Nations without attracting harsh consequences, and without a powerful Indian counter, is facile. Even if India's fears of Pakistan's nuclear ambitions are genuine, it has yet to make a credible response. It is said of Hitler that in attacking his opponents he once declared that he did not want higher bread prices; he did not want lower bread prices; nor did he favour the existing price of bread. What he wanted, he thundered, was national socialist bread prices! India wants Pakistan to abjure nuclear weapons; it is not prepared to believe it when it makes such a declaration; and it is unwilling to discuss any proposal to monitor or bar any nuclear weapons development.

Pakistan has certainly not helped its own cause by the devious means it has employed to develop what could be converted into nuclear weapons capability. But then India too has exploded a nuclear device. If Paksitan wants the bomb it is because it is seeking security — against India, not Afghanistan. An Indo-Pakistan rapprochement rather than a stand-off would advance that cause. This is something to which the two governments must turn. The foreign secretaries' meeting offers one more opportunity.

Ziaul Haq on Nuclear Reactor Threat, Gulf War

PM131138 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 6 Nov 85 pp 1,6

[Report on interview with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq by Muhammad Mahjub in Jeddah; date not given]

[Excerpts] Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has emphasized that Saudi-Pakistani relations are ideal and fraternal. He praised His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' wisdom and leading role in the Islamic world.

In an interview with 'UKAZ the Pakistani president said that the Islamic Good Offices Committee is continuing its efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

He also revealed that Israel might launch an attack on Pakistani nuclear installations, perhaps with the help of other states such as the Soviet Union or Afghanistan. He added that Pakistan is ready to confront such a possible aggression and that it would consider any attack on it as a declaration of war.

He reaffirmed Pakistan's support for the [Saudi] Kingdom's efforts to reconcile the Jordanian and Syrian brothers. On the Islamic Good Offices Committee's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war the Pakistani president said: The current Iraq-Iran conflict is complex, and intensive efforts are required if it is to be resolved. That cannot be achieved in one negotiating session. This is considered a matter of principle of extreme importance to both warring parties. It is a known fact that my country is a member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. My country and the committee have urged the two warring Islamic countries to put an end to the war and to let Islamic principles prevail in this connection. Our efforts to achieve that end are continuing.

The Pakistani president pointed out that the committee's recent meeting in Jeddah did not fail but was in fact extremely successful. The conferees, he said, analyzed the current situation between Iraq and Iran and authorized Gambian President Dawda Jawara to form a subcommittee to hold contacts with the two warring sides with the aim of stopping the bloodshed. He added: We should not expect the Islamic Good Offices Committee to find a solution in 5 days to a war which has been raging for 5 years. Efforts have been made and are being made to bring an end to that regrettable war. I am sure that the Islamic Good Offices Committee has achieved positive results in that it has managed to make the two warring states understand the magnitude of the human, material, and financial losses suffered in that war, which only serves the enemies of the Islamic nation.

[Mahjub] You have warned Israel against attacking the Pakistani nuclear reactor. How capable is Israel of doing that?

[Ziaul Haq] We have no evidence of an Israeli threat to Pakistan, but there are rumors that certain sides are helping some states to commit aggression against us. We do not know these states but we believe that they may be Israel and some other states, including Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. All this means that we should protect and defend our nuclear installations. It would be better not to raise such questions. We want good relations with our neighbors, including India. That is why, despite all provocations, we still believe in and follow the principles of peace. We have quashed the rumors which had threatened the relations between the two countries.

[Mahjub] Is the constitutional situation in Pakistan similar to that in Argentina?

[Ziaul Haq] The situation in Pakistan is quite different from the situation in Argentina because we have a constitutional government approved by the Supreme Court. The government's powers stem from the recent referendum. The recent elections showed just how eager the people were to cast their votes, disproving opposition claims that nobody would go to the polls. Pakistan's interests are above all individuals and parties. The constituent assembly will show the way.

[Mahjub] What about Pakistan's relations with the Kingdom?

[Ziaul Haq] Relations between the Kingdom and Pakistan are ideal in all fields.

[Mahjub] What about Pakistan's relations with other states?

[Ziaul Haq] Pakistan enjoys good relations with all states. There has been an improvement in Pakistan's relations with India over the past 2 years. I believe that India is also of the opinion that peace is in the interest of both countries and the entire region.

[Mahjub] How is the political situation in Pakistan at present?

[Ziaul Haq] The political situation has been improving over the past 3 years and we hope it will continue to improve in the future.

[Mahjub] How do you view the Kingdom's reconciliation efforts between Jordan and Syria, and how would you describe Saudi-Pakistani relations?

[Ziaul Haq] Saudi-Pakistani relations are exemplary. We always expect it [Saudi Arabia] to play an important political part in the region. It is playing a prominent economic part in addition to its role as leader of the Islamic world. We support His Majesty King Fahd's efforts to reconcile Jordan and Syria and we support his other peace efforts.

Direct Talks With Kabul Regime Ruled Out

BK131019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has firmly denied that it has agreed to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan through direct talks with the Kabul regime. Speaking at the General Assembly, the Pakistan delegate, Mr Riaz Mohammad Khan, exercising his right of reply, termed the claim of the Kabul regime delegate in this respect totally false and baseless. He pointed out that the Pakistan foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, at the start of the debate on Afghanistan, had stated that Pakistan would have no objection if the notes embodying understanding and various texts of instruments prepared by the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan were released. The Pakistan delegate said that the issue of direct talks had been raised to obscure the central issue of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Minister on Restoration of Political Activities

BK131613 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The federal minister for law and justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan, has said that the purpose of the Political Parties Amendment Bill is to adopt the 1962 Political Parties Act with all the amendments incorporated in it so far. Addressing a press conference in Islamabad this afternoon, he said it is appropriate for the present needs of the country. He added that there is no need for any revolutionary changes in the act. Only one additional clause is being added to the bill regarding defection. This was necessary in the wake of previous experiences to maintain discipline in political parties. Through another provision of the bill, the election commission has been asked to continue [words indistinct] the general elections to meet the requirements of the Political Parties Act.

The minister for law and justice emphasized that after the lifting of martial law political activities will be restored and it is the sincere desire of the government that there should be no unnecessary restrictions. The political parties should organize themselves at the national level and should fully participate in the next general elections. There will be no discrimination agaisnt any political party. All parties will be eligible for registration, and there will be no restriction on formation of (?new) political parties. He said the real aim is to think about the government's stability so that there is no possibility of imposing martial law in the future.

Answering a question, the justice minister said that within 1 month after the promulgation of the Political Parties Act, members of the National Assembly will be free to join any political party they wish. Answering another question, he said the Political Parties Amendment Bill has been introduced in the National Assembly after its approval by the official parliamentary group. He said a working paper has been prepared in consultations with his cabinet colleagues and members of the National Assembly Senate, including members of the independent parliamentary group. He recalled that the committees of the National Assembly and Senate set up by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo believed that the political parties should register themselves. He said the past experience proves that political instability created by political narrow-mindedness was responsible for the imposition of martial law. The affairs of the political parties were run on mere whims of personalities. We must now create regularities in political activities and keep in mind that there should be discipline in political parties so that political discipline is maintained in the country.

'Strong Protest' Lodged on 12 November Shelling

BK131726 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Afghan Armed Forces fired 21 rounds of artillery yesterday, which landed in the general area of (Shilmand) approximately 9 miles north of Landi Kotal in Khyber Agency. Two fired fell in Khanaki Kili, a village located 1 mile southeast of (Shilmand) as a result of which one minor girl was killed. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and a strong protest lodged with him over this unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform the authorities that if such attacks do not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest with the Kabul authorities.

DAWN Hails Joint Commission With Egypt

GF121542 Karachi DAWN in English 6 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Joint Commission with Egypt"]

[Text] The decision to establish a joint commission headed by the foreign ministers of Egypt and Pakistan is a welcome move that could lead to closer and stronger relations in various fields between the two countries. During talks with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who is accompanying President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on his Egyptian tour, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi is reported to have emphasised the importance of forging cooperation in the economic and technological fields. Joint efforts in these vital spheres are, in fact, essential for all developing states in order to stand on their own feet and effectively counter the subtle and not-so-subtle neocolonialist tendencies of the industrialised world.

Relations between Egypt and Pakistan, as President Zia has stated, are friendly and friction-free. This should not, however, lead to a lackadaisical approach to the joint commission. It is often the case that the formation of such bodies amounts to little more than a diplomatic formality that enhances goodwill but achieves little in terms of greater mutual cooperation. Meetings of such joint commissions are irregularly held, and even then rarely involve more than an exchange of pleasantries. It is to be hoped that the joint body Egypt and Pakistan have decided to set up will not fall prey to such complacency and indifference, and that other similar commissions formed in conjunction with various other countries will be made more active than they usually are and allowed to play their roie in the development of bilateral relations as well as mutually-beneficial cooperation in the cultural, economic, scientific and educational fields.

SRI LANKA

Budget Proposal Includes Defense Increase

BK131142 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of finance and planning, Ronnie de Mel, introduced his ninth budget in Parliament this morning with a review of the overall performance of Sri Lanka's economy. The minister, referring to the remarkable resilience displayed by the economy in the face of adverse circumstances, said that the continuation of violence has made it imperative to divert a substantial amount of money to meet defense expenditure. Defense expenditure has increased from 560 million rupees in 1978 to a massive 6,196 million rupees in 1985.

Mr De Mel stressed that a poor country like Sri Lanka can ill afford a military buildup of this nature. He said the options open to the government to contain the violence will have an adverse impact on the lives of the people, undermining the country's economic gains and fueling inflation. The minister appealed to all sections of the community to opt for a conciliation and reconstruction in the name of the generations to be born.

Mr De Mel said the economic performance in 1984 was most encouraging despite the ethnic violence and export income increased by 49 percent. The growth of imports was contained during this period with greater self-sufficiency in food. The overall balance of payment recorded a remarkable surplus of 300 million special drawing rights, or SDR. Our reserves amounted to 735 million SDR, equal to 4 and 1/2 months of imports.

Mr De Mel observed that the government was able to contain inflation due to better monetary policy. Inflation was running at near zero percent in the second quarter of this year.

The minister, referring to a 5.1 percent growth in the gross domestic product, the GDP, and the substantial growth in the industrial sector, said that the private sector led the way. However, growth in the public sector remained sluggish.

Mr De Mel noted that the sudden decline in tea prices this year once again emphasized the vulnerability of the Sri Lanka economy and brought to the forefront the need for diversification of the economy. While steps are being taken to diversify the agricultural sector, the minister added that we should concentrate on an acceleration in industrial growth. The key to Sri Lanka's future lies in a growing industrial sector. The medium-term investment program for rehabilitation of state-owned tea, rubber and coconut land, is being given very high priority in the coming 5-year period. A similar program for the private sector is also being prepared. In addition, the development of nontraditional exports will continue to receive the highest priority.

The minister also announced steps to reduce long-term interest rates on loans for development projects, including the key areas of industry, agriculture, fisheries and housing. He pointed out that the highest priority has been given to the generation of new employment opportunities. Unemployment has now been reduced to 12 percent of the work (?force).

Referring to the agricultural sector, Mr De Mel said that paddy production recorded an all time high of 119 million bushels in 1983 and production last year was in the region of 116 million bushels. He said the major irrigation schemes completed during the last 8 years, like the Mahaweli, Ginganga, Inginimitiya and (Mutukanviya), and the rehabilitation of minor tanks are already beginning to yield positive results. While tea production registered an impressive 16 percent growth, rubber production recorded a marginal increase. Coconut production, however, showed a decline of 14 percent compared with the previous year. The minister disclosed that steps have been taken to promote the local production of sugar.

The industrial sector, Mr De Mel pointed out, displayed considerable progress in 1984 recording an overall growth rate of 15 percent. While the private sector was the major contributor, the public sector also recorded a modest 7 percent growth reversing a negative trend.

Referring to the loss-making public sector corporations, the minister noted that they are a burden on the people of this country.

On housing and urban development, the minister said the highlights have been the completion of the 100,000-houses program. The commencement of the 1-million houses program is also a notable feature in this sector.

The minister said that the state mortgage and investment bank has been reorganized to make it a leading institution in housing finance. In addition, foreign financing of 2,750 million rupees have been obtained from the United States for housing schemes in Sri Lanka. Mr De Mel also said the government is committed to broad-basing the ownership of capital in the country as far as possible.

The minister will announce his revenue proposals later this afternoon.

'Bungled' Attacks Leave 17 Tamil Militants Dead

HK131448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 13 (AFP) — Security forces killed 17 Tamil militants today in two bungled attacks staged by the militants in Sri Lanka's north and east, security sources said. An attack on a cease-fire monitoring committee resulted in gun battles in which nine militants were killed and 30 captured, the sources said. The militants used remote controlled explosives to attack a police escort, seriously injuring four policemen, while the monitoring committee was in the Batticaloa district in the east to investigate alleged cease-fire violations, the sources added.

In another incident today, eight militants were killed in a failed attempt to raid a government food store at Tampalagama, the sources said. Security forces rounded up 18 suspected militants for questioning after the incident, the sources said.

Khomeyni Order Names Mohtashami Police Head

LD140915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] An order by the imam of the Islamic nation authorizes the minister of interior to assume the powers of commander in chief in gendarmerie and police law and order affairs.

The text of the order by the imam of the Islamic nation to the minister of interior is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashami, may your excellent work continue!

With thanks for the hard work carried out by His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, in order to solve the current problems of the Gendarmerie and the police, who are carrying out their duties under the aegis of the Ministry of Interior, your excellency is hereby authorized, after consultations with the esteemed president of the republic, to assume the powers of commander in chief in the affairs of the forces of law and order until the relevant regulations are amended, and to take the necessary action with regard to promoting and encouraging officers and NCO's and other instances which lie within the powers of commander in chief.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Khomeyni. 22 aban, 1364. [13 November 1985]

Minister Urges Forming Joint Committee With UAE

GF141056 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Dr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture and rural development, who is visiting Italy to participate in the 23d FAO session in Rome, met in Rome yesterday with the Bulgarian and New Zealand ministers, and also with the under secretary at the UAE Ministry of Agriculture.

During his meeting with the UAE official, Dr Zali emphasized the need to form the joint bilateral committee discussed during the meeting between the Iranian and UAE foreign ministers in New York.

IRGC Minister on Manufacture of War Materiel

GF130710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, spoke at a gathering of the country's education directors general. He referred to the Islamic Republic's position and strength after 5 years of holy defense and after experiencing success in manufacturing, devising, and invention in the military industries, especially in manufacturing various types of missiles. He said: in the manufacture of various arms, our current position has left the world in awe.

Similarly, he noted that at the start of the war, war material was sold to Iran at much higher rates than the actual prices. He added: through the efforts of committed Iranian experts, we have now succeeded in manufacturing within the country at a cost of less than 5 tomans [10 rials equals 1 toman], an atropine ampule used to treat persons wounded by chemical weapons. As soon as the manufacturers of the ampules heard that we were producing our own within the country, they offered to sell the same ampules to us at one-eighth the previous price.

The minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps continued his address saying: as soon as they heard that we were working on missiles, foreign countries offered to sell us the same missiles every week without fail.

He added: we have begun projects in most of our military industries and we are optimistic that, God willing, the country will soon achieve success. In just a year and a half's time, our committed and God-loving forces have succeeded in manufacturing tow missiles — something that took the United States 16 years to achieve. The missiles will soon be put on the production line.

During the gathering, Minister of Education Akrami also spoke. He stated that the Education Ministry was ready to provide military training to students.

Mr Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, also spoke at the meeting. He cited the need for people at all levels to participate in the defense of the country and said: if we can face the enemy from a position of strength today, we will have a good future.

Lebanese Official Says U.S. Hindering Solution

LD140546 Tehran IRNA in English 0629 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 13, IRNA — President of the Lebanese National Assembly Husayn al-Husayni here Tuesday blamed the U.S. for hindering efforts to solve current crisis in Lebanon "since the settlement of Lebanese crisis would be harmful for Israel."

Speaking to IRNA and Islamic Republic of Iran's broadcasting representatives here, he stressed that the unified resistance of nationalist and Islamic forces in Lebanon has destroyed all vicious plans of the Zionist regime against Lebanon. Furthermore, he added that the future of Lebanon depended on this unity.

He referred to the recent Damascus agreement involving the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist party, and Phalangist forces, as a suitable plan. However, he added, a recent meeting of the U.S. ambassador to Beirut with the Phalangists forces' commander would have adverse effects on its future progress.

He described the Zionist withdrawal from parts of Lebanon as a tactical move and said that the Zionist regime, infringing upon international regulations, will continue its aggressions in the region. He said that the Zionist regime is trying to sow discord among Muslim and Christian people in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese press quoted prominent Muslim religious leaders of the country calling for overthrow of the present regime in Lebanon and trial of its president. These religious leaders, advocating establishment of an Islamic government in Lebanon, said that the government was collaborating with the CIA.

In another development, the editors' union in Lebanon called for a general strike on Wednesday in protest of the kidnapping of two employees of Lebanese *AL-NAHAR* newspaper and the discovery of over 10 kg of explosives in front of *AL-SHARQ* daily. Meanwhile, two armed men attacked the car of the publisher of *AL-ANWAR* newspaper. He was later released unharmed.

A statement published by the syndicate of Lebanese newspapers Tuesday, condemned these "terrorist" acts and referred to them as an insult to the freedom of the press. It further added that recent attacks on the Lebanese press posed a serious danger to freedom of speech in Lebanon.

12 Nov Clash With Drug Smugglers Reported

LD141125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] As a continuation of the persistent and decisive battle waged against drug smugglers and the extirpation of the destructive evil of addiction, 16 combatant personnel of the regional gendarmerie in Baluchestan va Sistan attained the lofty rank of martyrdom in a clash with death merchants. According to an IRNA report quoting the gendarmerie's public relations office, the gendarmerie personnel, who are engaged day and night in battle against drug smugglers on the country's borders, clashed with a number of death merchants on 12 November in the vicinity of Rud-e Mahi, within the area of the Chaharak post of the Zahedan border battalion. As a result of this clash, 16 combatant gendarmerie personnel, including two officers, two NCO's and 10 troops were martyred. The death merchants, too, suffering heavy casualties and leaving behind quantities of weapons and ammunition, fled from the site of the clash carrying their dead and wounded.

The gendarmerie forces are presently carrying out extensive measures to destroy the remnants of the smugglers in the region. It is essential to remind you that the gendarmerie personnel have given martyrs for the Islamic Revolution for the umpteenth time in battles with the death merchants and the agents of arrogance in the eastern part of the country and towards extirpating this destructive evil.

2,500 'Volunteers' Leave for Fronts 13 Nov

GF140519 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] According to our reporter, yesterday afternoon 2,500 members of the peoples forces from Mazandaran Province willingly departed from Tehran's Imam Hassan garrison for the fronts. According to this report, during the departure ceremonies for these volunteers, a group of foreign and local reporters submitted reports on the enthusiasm of these mobilization forces destined for in the warfronts.

Also, continuing the departure of combat mobilization forces to the fronts, a large group of mobilization force members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from Esfahan, Yazd, and Fars Province departed for the country's war fronts to assist other Islamic combatants following a warm send off by the people.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,288

LD141404 Tehran IRNA in English 1953 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov, 13, IRNA — At least 25 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several of their bunkers were destroyed during artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants in the western fronts over the past 24 hours, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Wednesday.

In its communique number 2288, the command said that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Tuesday, killed or wounded a number of Ba'thists and destroyed two of their vehicles and some of their bunkers. Meanwhile, 150 mines planted by the enemy troops in these fronts were defused by the Islamic combatants, the communique said.

It added that two Iraqi patrol units operating in Naft-e Shahr in the western and northwestern fronts Tuesday were forced to flee when they met Iranian artillery fire.

Iran's [word indistinct] personnel exchanged artillery fire with the enemy in the southern fronts over the past 24 hours, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them, silencing the enemy artillery and restricting the combat and engineering operations of the Iraqi troops, the communique said.

Abadan and Khorramsahr in Khuzestan province were shelled by the Iraqi artillery fire over the past 24 hours during which four buildings in Abadan were damaged.

Further Report

LD131748 TEHRAN Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] According to the Joint Staff of the armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the accurate and effective fire of the combatants of Islam in the operational northwest sector destroyed two enemy vehicles. About 150 enemy mines were discovered and neutralized. The forces of Islam in the western operational battelfronts directed artillery and other fire on the enemy, destroying 3 vehicles and killing and injuring at least 25 Saddamist troops.

According to the same report, yesterday, the long-range and sporadic fire of the enemy on the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr continued and as a result, four houses in Abadan were damaged.

Ahvaz Industries Bombed

LD141108 Tehran IRNA in English 1028 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan prov., Nov. 14, IRNA — Iraqi warplanes bombed two industrial units in the suburbs of Ahvaz, south Iran, at 11:15 hours (07:45 GMT) Thursday.

Damages were inflicted on the two units and a number of workers there were martyred and wounded.

Ahvaz Radio Report

GF141356 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, at around 1115 [0745 GMT] today, two industrial units located on the outskirts of Ahvaz came under attack by aircraft of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq. As a result, a number of our compatriots were martyred or wounded. Some women and children from the residential areas around the industrial units were among the wounded.

Radio Iran: Arms Deal With DPRK Exposed by Blunder

GF131710 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Due to a major blunder, the arms transaction between the communist DPRK and the Islamic Republic has been exposed. According to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Lavasani, the director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic, summoned the charge d'affaires of the ROK by mistake, instead of the DPRK. Mistaking him for a representative of the DPRK, he informed him of the ordnance needs of the Islamic Republic openly and in detail. The ROK charge d'affaires, who had comprehended the strange error of the Islamic Foreign Ministry director-general, did not betray any sign of having done so and obtained all the information from him and handed it immediately to his government. Following this, the ROK Government prepared a list of these armaments and informed the Tehran regime that it is ready to sell them to the Islamic Republic. The truth about his blunder had dawned on Lavasani, the director-general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and he was flabbergasted. Thus, the nature of the arms needs of the Islamic Republic fell into the hands of the ROK and thus transpired the truth of the arms transactions between the Tehran regime and the communist North Korean country.

Radio Iran on New Powers of Interior Minister

GF131720 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The interior minister of the Islamic Republic, 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, received permission by Khomeyni's order to avail himself of the powers of the supreme commander of the armed forces in the matters of the Gendarmerie and the police department. In an order issued to 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Ayatollah Khomeyni granted him permission to exercise the powers of the supreme commander of the armed forces in consultation with the president of the Islamic Republic in affairs of the police and Gendarmerie department and to act on the basis of the authority of the supreme commander in regard to promotions of officers and sergeants and all other matters.

Yesterday as well, Khomeyni had issued an order handing over charge of all Revolution Committees to Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi. The latter was formerly the Islamic Republic's ambassador to Damascus and one of the main instruments of the Islamic Republic's terrorism abroad.

Radio Iran: Opposition Party Meeting Disrupted

GF131805 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The office of the Nehzat-e Azadi party in Tehran was attacked by the regimes' Hezbollahis yesterday. According to a report from Tehran, the Nehzat-e Azadi, which is led by engineer Mehdi Bazargan, announced in a communique yesterday that the meeting which had been held to commemorate the death anniversary of the holy prophet and the martyrdom of Imam Hasan Mojtaba in the party premises was disrupted by an onslaught of Hezbollahis.

The communique of the Nehzat-e Azadi office states that the Hezbollahis beat up and injured members of the audience at this session, as well as the leaders of the party. The Nehzat-e Azadi communique stated that an announcement of the convening of this session had been published earlier in the *KEYHAN* newspaper printed in Tehran and that the topic of the speeches had been announced as the wars fought by the prophet of Islam were merely defensive and not offensive. But the Hezbollahis attacked the venue and injured the participants. According to this communique the Nehzat office immediately informed the Interior Ministry, the central komiteh and the Tehran police, but despite the efforts of the police officials, the session was broken up and the Hezbollahis pursued some of the Nehzat-e Azadi leaders, including engineer (Sahhabi), and harassed them. In its communique, the Nehzat-e Azadi blamed Mir Hoseyn Musavi as being responsible for the incident and added that if the government is not capable of maintaining public law and order in legal gatherings, it should declare its incompetence.

Despite the attacks on the Nehzat-e Azadi office some months ago, the classes held by the Nehzat-e Azadi leaders in the past few months continued and engineer Bazaragan filed a nomination as a candidate for the post of president of Khomeyni's republic but was rejected. The Moharram session of the Nehzat-e Azadi office had been convened without any untoward incident.

DRA'S Karmal Admits People's Support for Rebels

LD141217 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the head of the Afghan regime, admitted that a considerable part of the people of that country support Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and that a large number of them have also left the country.

According to a Central News Unit report, quoting reports received from Afghanistan, Karmal made the above remarks in Konduz. This is the first time that Karmal has referred to the large number of Muslim refugees who have left Afghanistan as the people of Afghanistan. In the past, he called millions of that country's people who have been forced to leave their homeland as rebel bandits. According to this report, Karmal, who was speaking in Konduz under very strict security measures, explained the policies of the Khalq-e Party and announced that that party's most important program is to fight against Muslim guerrillas. Karmal then talked about the right to work and people's rights. He made no reference to the unprecedented decline in agricultural products in Afghanistan and the destruction of the villages of that country as the result of bombings by Soviet aircraft.